WDOWIAK, Szymon

The recent carrie glacier in the Great Mieguszowiecki Kettle over Morskie Oko Village in the Tatra Mountains. Biuletyn Geolog 1 no.1:87-92 '61.

1. Chair of Quaternary Geology, University, Warsaw.

WDOWIAK, T.

Optimal conditions of heating bales of greasy wool. Biuletyn Wlok. p.9.

(PRZEMYSL WLOKIENNICZY. Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

WDOWIAK, Tadeusz; PIATKOWSKA, Teresa

New positioning of the fancy roller. Przegl wlokien 16 no.9:468-471 S '62.

WDOWIAK, Tadeusz, mgr. inz.

"New textile technologies, nonwoven fabrics." Reviewed by Tadeusz Wdowiak. Przegl wlokien 17 no. 2:102-103 F '63.

KAMIENSKA, Karolina; WDOWIAK, Wanda; KRAJEWSKI, Stanislaw

A case of Block-Sulzberger syndrome. Pediat pol 36 no.10:1079-1086 O '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Gdansku Kierownik: doc. dr med. W Gremadzki i z Oddzialu Dermatologii Szpitala Wojewodzkiego im. M. Kopernika w Gdansku Ordynator: dr med. S.Krajewski.
(PIGMENTATION DISORDERS in inf & child)

KAMIENSKA, Karolina; WDOWIAK, Wanda

Acute toxic methemoglobinemia in newborn infants. Ginek. pol. 33 no.5: 617-622 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Gdansku. Kierownik: doc. dr med. W. Gromadzki.
(METHEMOGLOBINEMIA) (INFANT NEWBORN DISEASES)

HEJKA, Zuzanna; JANIKOWSKI, Tadeusz; KRYWKO, Alina; TYLICKA, Teresa; WDOWIAK, Wanda; WOZNICZKO, Jerzy.

Incidence of neurologic symptoms in the newborns in relation to causative factors. Ginek. Pol. 36 no. 12:1379-1386 D '65

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Majewska); z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Metler) i z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Gromadzki).

WDOWIARZ, J.

"Geologic Exploration for Petroleum Deposits", (To be contd.) p. 163, (NAFTA, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1952, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

WDOWIARZ, J.

"Geologic Exploration for Petroleum Deposits", (To be contd.) p. 194, (NAFTA, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1952, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

Wdowiarz, s.

Crude oil and natural gas in relation to the geology of the Carpathian Mountains: a summary of a report.

P. 456 (Przeglad Geologiczny, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7,no. 2, February 1958

WDOWIARZ, S.

Problems of oil in northern and central Poland. p. 541.
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

Jaslo shales in the eastern Carpathian Mountains of Rumania.
Kwartalnik geol 3 no.3:563-568 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa Instytut Geologicznego
(Carpathian Mountains)
(Rum--Shale)

BOGDANOV, A.A. (SSSR); SLAVIN, V.I. (SSSR); KSIAZKIEWICZ, M. (Pologne); VARENTSOV, M.I. (SSSR); WDOWIARZ, St. (Polska); PASHCHENKO, Ya.Ye. (SSSR); MISHUNINA, Z.A. (SSSR); ZIELINSKI, J. (Polen)

Participation in discussions. Mat.Karp.-Balk.assots. no.1:190-207 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Geology)

VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR); MASLOV, V.P. (SSSR); WDOWIARZ, St. (Polska); OLEWICZ, Z.R. (Polska); HOVAK, V. (Pol'sha); SLAVIN, V.I. (SSSR) MASLAKOVA, N.I. (SSSR); VYALOV, O.S. (SSSR); EHERZIN, A.G. (SSSR) BONDARCHUK, V.G. (SSSR)

Participation in discussions. Mat.Karp.-Balk.assots. no.3:157-179 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Carpathian Mountains--Geology)

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

Oil and natural gas deposits on the territory of the Carpathian Mountains and perspectives for prospecting on that territory. Przegl geol 8 no.10:518 O '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza.

(Poland--Petroleum) (Poland--Gas, Natural)

WDOWIARZ, S.

16

Warsaw, Przeglad Geologiczny, Vol 10, No 2 (107), February 1961 (continued)

11. "Wells with Reversed Gravel Filters," Zdzislaw NIANOWSKI and Mieczyslaw BUCZYNSKI of Hydrogeo; pp 101-103.

12. "Graduates of the Chair of Engineering Geology (Katedra Geologii Inzynierskiej) at the University of Warsaw," Jan KOSTECKI; pp 103-104.

13. "Preliminary Results of the Bore-Hole 'Wielun' 1 K.V." Zbigniew DRCZKOWSKI and Longin WIELOCHAS of the Geological Institute; pp 105-108. (English summary).

14. "Preliminary Report on the Occurrence of Trilobite Fauna in the Cambrian Deposits of Eastern Poland," Kazimiera LENDZION of the Geological Institute; pp 108-109.

15. "On the Paleomorphology of the Vicinity of Pieskowa Gora near Walbrzych," Edmund JONCA of the Geological Institute; pp 109-110.

16. "Sediments in the Goldapa Valley," Genowefa KOCICZEWSKA-MUSIAL of the University of Warsaw (Uniwersytet Warszawski); p 111.

17. "Fifth Congress of the Carpathian-Balkans Association," Stanislaw WDOWIARZ of the Geological Institute; pp 111-118.

18. "Age of Crystalline Cores of the Alps," Jerzy GLAZEK of the University of Warsaw; pp 118-120.

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— 2/2 —

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

5th Congress of the Carpatho-Balkanian Geological Association. Przegl geolog 10 no. 2:111-118 F '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

Geological structure of the Flysch zone of the Eastern Carpathian Mountains and its relationship to the Polish Carpathians. Kwartalnik geol 5 no.4:991-992 '61.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

POLAND

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

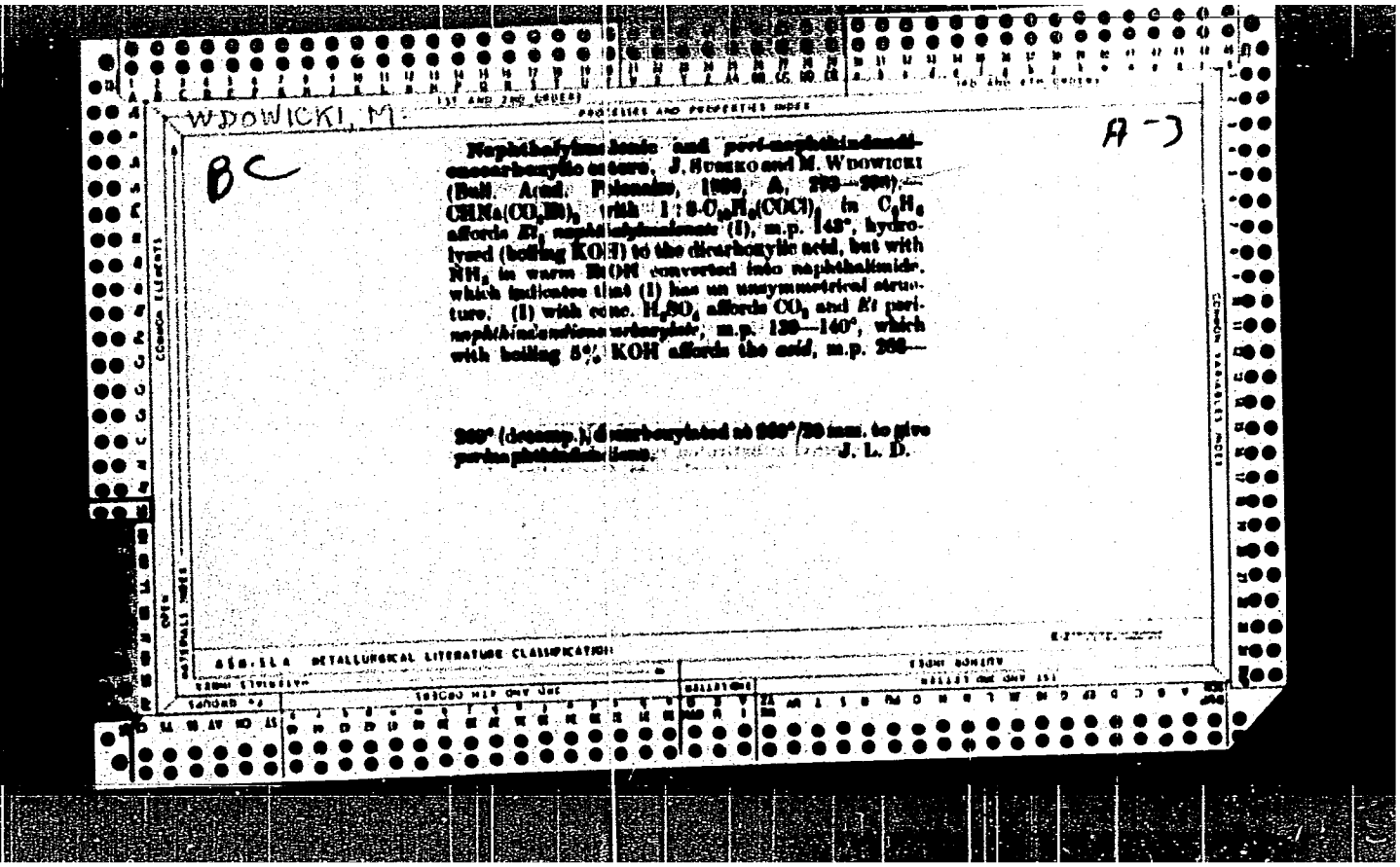
Carpathian Field Station, Geological Institute
(Karpacka Stacja Terenowa Instytutu Geologicznego)

Warsaw, Kwartalnik geologiczny, No 3, 1963, pp 542-45.

"Geology of Yugoslavia".

WDOWIARZ, Stanislaw

Report on the 34th Congress of the Polish Geologic Society.
Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.4:681-683 '62.



WDOWICKI, M.

BC

A-3

Naphthalylmalonic acid and peri-naphthindandicarboxylic acid. J. Hunsko and M. Wdowicki (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1950, A, 293—299). $CHNa(CO_2Et)_2$ with 1:8-$C_{10}H_6(COCl)_2$ in C_6H_6 affords Et naphthalylmalonate (I), m.p. 148°, hydrolysed (boiling KOH) to the dicarboxylic acid, but with NH_3 in warm EtOH converted into naphthalimide, which indicates that (I) has an unsymmetrical structure. (I) with conc. H_2SO_4 affords CO_2 and *keto*-peri-naphthalenedicarboxylate, m.p. 130—140°, which with boiling 5% KOH affords the *acid*, m.p. 268—269° (decomp.), decarboxylated at 260°/20 mm. to give peri-naphthindandione. J. L. D.

WDOWIK, M.

2885
Wdowik M. Development of a Closed System of Paper Machine White-Water. 676.065

„Realizacja zamkniętego obiegu wód maszyny papierniczej". Przegląd Papierniczy. No. 8, 1959, pp. 244–248, 5 figs.

In order to improve operating results, to economise fresh water, and to reduce the consumption of raw materials, a closed whitewater system was evolved and then applied to a board machine. A special purifying device was necessary, and the whitewater returned to the production process was heated up to 40°C in a heat exchanger. Since water containing pulp fragments was used for the sprays washing the wire, a special non-clogging spray pipe, invented by Wdowik was applied. The closed whitewater system also provides for disinfection by means of a 16% sodium hypochloride which inhibits the development of bacteria.

WDOWINSKI, ZDZISLAW.

Amidst forests and lakes. (Translator: Maria Paczynska, photos: Zdzislaw Wdowinski) Warszawa, "Sport i Turystyka", 1955. 166 p. (In English. Tr. from the Polish. illus.) SCIENCE

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2 Feb. 1956

PAVLICEK, Z.; WDOWKA, K.

Traumatic hemobilia. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.2:135-138 F '62.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni OUNZ v Prostejove, prednosta MUDr. Mil. Hel.

(BILIARY TRACT wds & inj) (BILE)

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, Arpad, G., WEBB, James, I., SYMINGTON, Thomas; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Biochemistry (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Biokemiai Intezet), and Pathological Institute of the University, Steroid Research Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

"In Vitro Study of the Biosynthesis of Corticosteroids in Conn Adenoma Tissue by Using Labelled Precursors."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 5, Oct 66, pages 480-487.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The biosynthesis of aldosterone and other corticosteroids was studied in vitro by the incubation with labelled steroid precursors of an adrenocortical-adenoma tissue which was the cause of Conn's syndrome in the patient. The steroids produced were identified by radiochemical methods after their isolation by means of paper chromatography. According to the results, a large amount of aldosterone was produced in the adenoma tissue from corticosterone via an 18-OH-corticosterone intermediary. The tritium-labelled 11-dehydrocorticosterone was converted into aldosterone, indicating the role of this steroid as a precursor. Finally, the ratio of corticosterone-cortisol synthesis was shifted in favor of the corticosterone. According to the above results, the cells of the Conn type adenoma show hybrid properties with respect to their biosynthetic capacity since they can synthesize cortisol as well as aldosterone. 1 Hungarian, 24 Western references.
1/1 [Manuscript received 6 Oct 65.]

SVORAD, D., WEBB, W.B., SMIEDR[illegible], Slovak Academy of Scien[illegible]
Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences), Bratislava.
Normalnej a Patologickej Fyziologie SAV), Bratislava.

"Differences in the EEG Sleep Pictures of Man and Rat."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 133-134

Abstract: 16 healthy men, 21 to 31 years old, and 8 rats were investigated with EEG for 3 successive nights. In man, the length of individual stages of sleep is permanent, in rat it changes. The sequence of the stages of sleep and their distribution in certain time intervals are very similar in man and rat. 1 Figure, 2 Western references. Submitted at the "4th Czechoslovak Bioclimatical Conference" at Brno, 11 Oct 65.

1/1

HAIMAGYI, D.,; FELKAI, B.,; SOVENYI, E.,; WEBER, A.,; CZIPOTT, Z.,: KOVACS, G.,; STEINER, B.

Pulmonary circulation in essential pulmonary hemosiderosis. Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.6:188-191 Dec. 55

1. A szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. Belklinikaja (igaz: Hetenyi Geza dr. akademikus) Szivbetegosztalyanak kozl.

(HEMOCHROMATOSIS
hemosiderosis, essential pulm., pulm. circ. in, relation to hypertension (Hun))
(BLOOD CIRCULATION
pulm., in essential pulm. hemosiderosis (Hun))
(HYPERTENSION
pulm., relation to essential pulm. Hemosiderosis (Hun))

MIHAI, N., dr.; WEBER, Agathe, asist.

Research on acute and chronic carbon monoxide poisoning. Changes in arterial pressure. Med. intern. (Bucur) 16 no.9:1113-1119 S '64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Policlinica combinatului in Centrul de medicina a muncii, Hunedoara.

WEBER, Apollonia, dr.; BARTOK, Istvan, dr.

A case of essential pulmonary hemosiderosis in adult. Orv. hetil. 98 no.16:413-418 21 Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajanak (igazgato: Hetenyi, Geza, dr. egyet. tanar) es Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy, Bela, dr. egyet. tanar) koslemenye.

(HEMOSIDEROSIS, case reports
pulm., essential (Hun))
(LUNG DISEASES, case reports
hemosiderosis, essential (Hun))

9 (9) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Czech/1562

Weber, Antonín

Velmi krátké vlny (Microwaves) Prague, SNTL, 1957. 335 p. (Series: Malá elektrotechnická knihovna, sv. 10) 5,250 copies printed.

Reviewer: Václav Tysl, Engineer; Ed.: Jan Nohejl, Doctor, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Marie Králová; Managing Ed. for Literature on Electrical Engineering: František Kašpar, Engineer, Doctor.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for readers with a secondary technical education.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the propagation of electromagnetic waves and describes antennas, waveguids, and microwave oscillators and amplifiers. He also discusses microwave spectroscopy and accelerators of elementary particles and explains the application of microwave techniques in medicine and astronomy. The author thanks Doctor Kašpar for reviewing the text. There are 25 references of which 14 are Czech (including 5 translations), 4 English, 4 German and 3 Soviet.

Card 1/5

Microwaves

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Microwaves

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 5/5

HERDA, M., inz. CSc.; CESAK, K., inz.; WEBER, B., inz.; VYHNANEK, V., inz.; KUNICKY, L., inz.; SIMEK, J., inz.; PROSTREDNIK, K., inz.

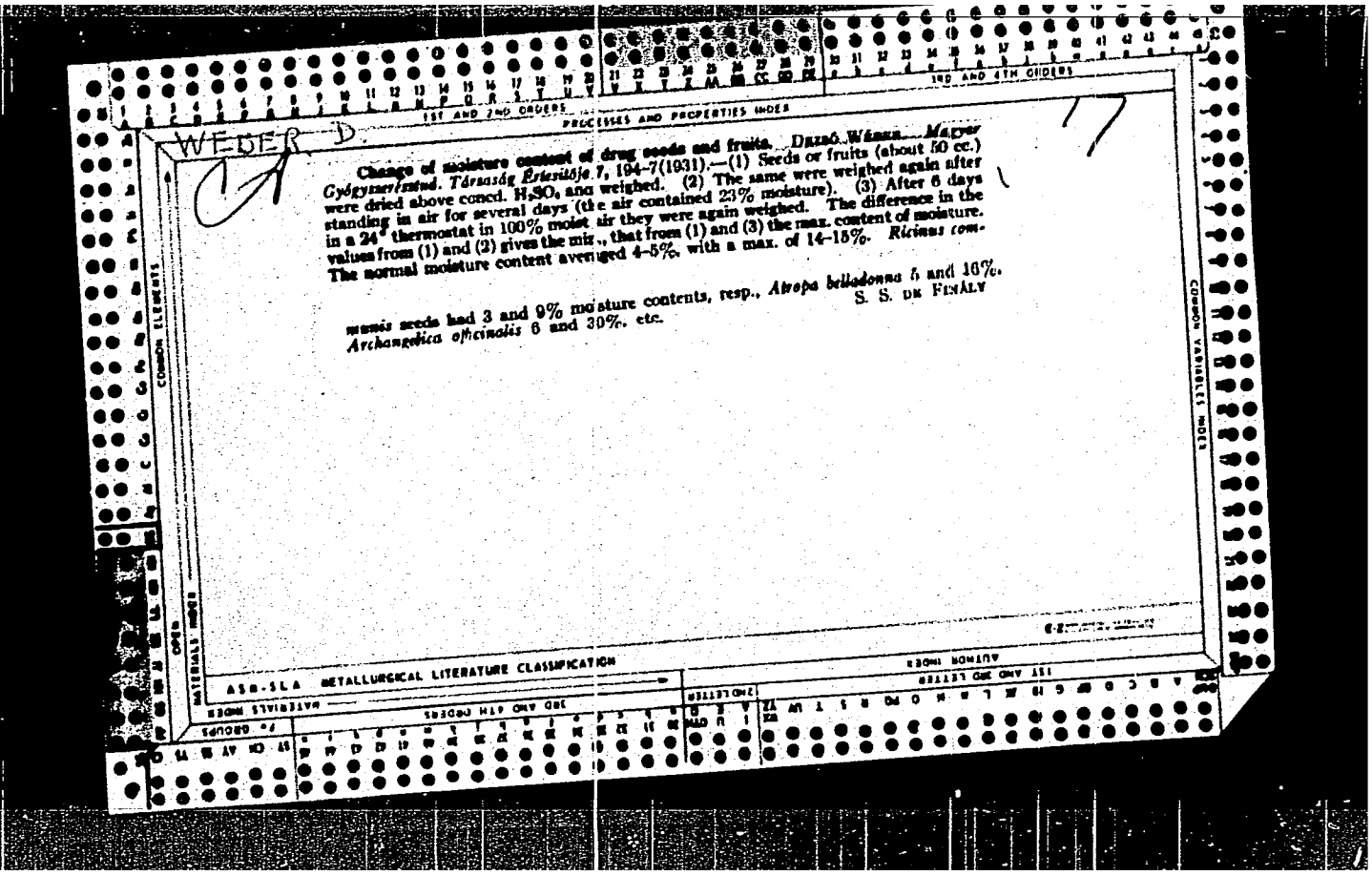
Maps for area planning and records of the built constructions.
Geod kart obzor 10 no.9/10:232-235 O '64

WEBER, Bela

New plant fossil Upper Carboniferous gravels from the Helvetian strata of the western part of the Mecsek Mountains. Foldt kozl 94 no.3:379-381 Jl-S '64.

WEBER, Bela

Thorium and rare earth indications in the Buda Mountains. Foldt kozl 92 no.4:455-457 H-D '62.

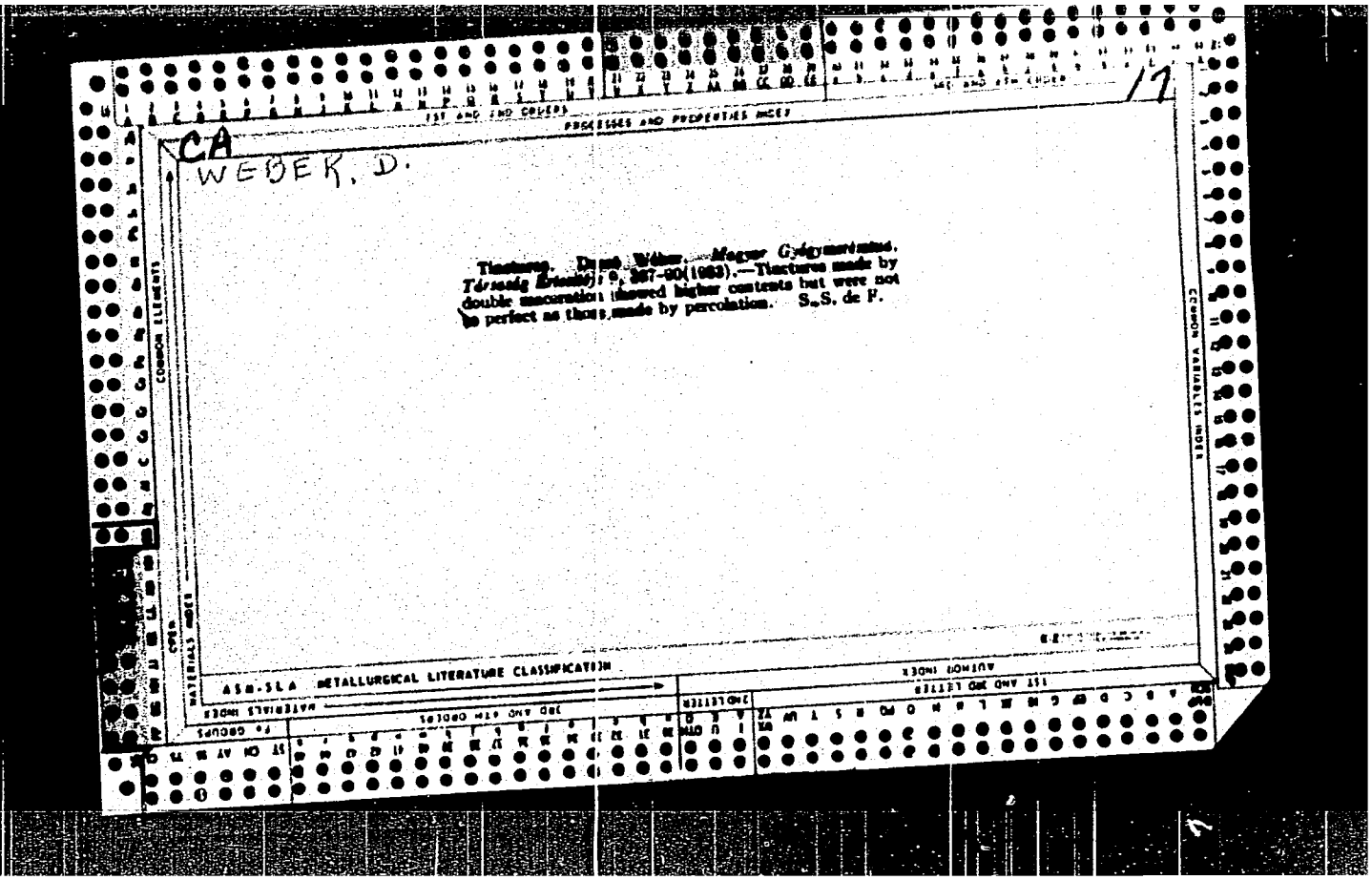


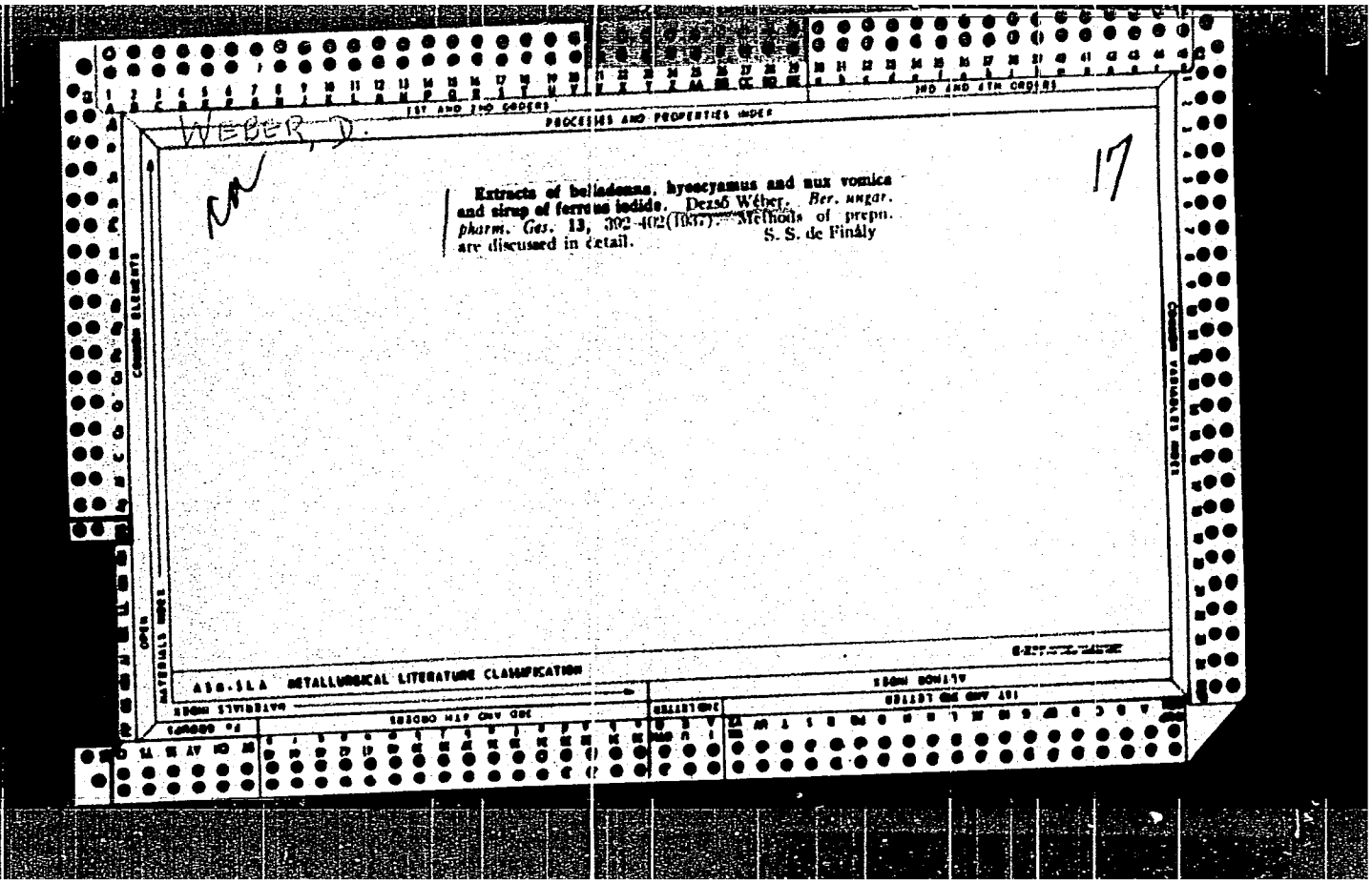
WEBER D.

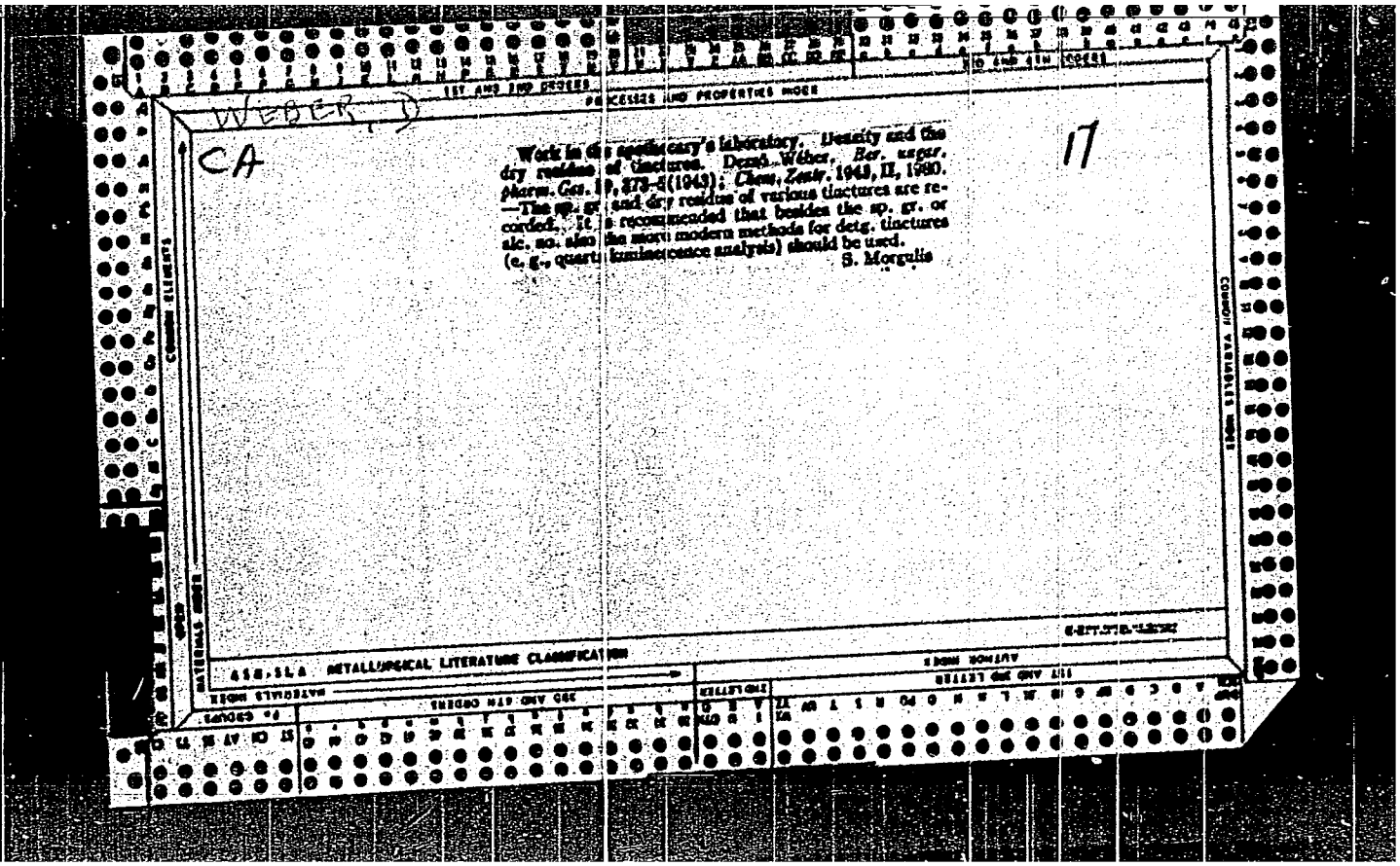
17

Change of moisture content of drug seeds and fruits. Dezső Wénus. *Magyar Gyógyszerésztud. Társaság Értesítője* 7, 194–7(1931).—(1) Seeds or fruits (about 50 cc.) were dried above concd. H_2SO_4 and weighed. (2) The same were weighed again after standing in air for several days (the air contained 23% moisture). (3) After 6 days in a 24° thermostat in 100% moist air they were again weighed. The difference in the values from (1) and (2) gives the min., that from (1) and (3) the max. content of moisture. The normal moisture content averaged 4–5%, with a max. of 14–15%. *Ricinus communis* seeds had 3 and 9% moisture contents, resp., *Atropa belladonna* 5 and 16%, *Archangelica officinalis* 6 and 30%, etc.

S. S. de Fenály







NAJMAN, Emil, Dr.; WEBER, Danica, Dr.

Amebiasis and lambliasis in children. Lijec vjes 82 no.9/10:725-734 '60.

1. Iz Djecjeg odjela Opce bolnice "Dra M.Stojanovica" u Zagrebu
(AMEBIASIS in inf & child)
(GIRADIASIS in inf & child)

Webes, F

Distr: 4E2c(j)

✓ Technical dyeing of polyamide and polyacrylonitrile textiles. F. Weber (*Praxis. Chem.*, 1951, 8, 192).—A review with comments on the streaky dyeings obtained when dyeing polyamide textiles with 2 : 1 Cr (or Co) complex dyestuffs, as well as with acid dyestuffs applicable in a neutral or weakly acid bath. Whereas it is possible to cover up unevenness on polyamide textiles dyed with 2 : 1 metal complex dyestuffs or with Alizarin Milling dyestuffs, by means of disperse dyestuffs, fastness must be taken into account. There are few really suitable vat dyestuffs available for this application. In the case of disperse (acetate rayon) dyestuffs, particle size is of great importance; the higher the degree of dispersion, the better the result. The limits of affinity between cation-active and the classical basic dyestuffs in the dyeing of polyacrylonitrile fibres is discussed. A table of the half-dyeing periods is given.

W. H. KEMP.

5 15

4 2 May 1

1/1

SCHMUTZER, E.; WEBER, G.

On the nonrelativistic second approximation of the Dirac theory of electron. Godishnik fiz mat 55 no.2:105-115 '60/'61 [publ. '62].

WEBER, G. 1949

(A Budapesti Egyetemi Korelettani Intezetebol)

"Lipolytic Power of the Serum in Laboratory Animals. Graphic Representation of the Monomolecular Velocity Constant of Lipase."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1949, 90/16(495-500)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, No. 4, p. 453

WEBER G. and DRECHSLER K. A Budapesti Egyetemi Korelettani Intezetebol. A laboratoriumi allatok lipolytikus kepessegerol. A lipase monomolekularis sebessegi allandojanak grafikus meghatarozasa., Lipolytic power of the serum in laboratory animals. Graphic representation of the monomolecular velocity constant of lipase, Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/16 (495-500) Graphs 4 Tables 1

The resistance of laboratory animals against tubercle bacilli does not run parallel to the level of serum lipase. The white rat, which is very resistant to tubercle bacilli, shows the lowest level of serum lipase, whereas the rabbit, which is very sensitive to the bovine type, and the guinea-pig, which is sensitive to the human type, have respectively two and three times as much serum lipase as the white rat. A rapid and easy graphic method of estimating the monomolecular velocity constant of lipase is given. The stalagmometric estimation of the lipase is reduced to 22 minutes (formerly many hours) and the very tedious procedure is simplified.

Olbrich - Edinburgh (II, 4, 6, 15)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

LENKEI, Peter; WEBER, Gyorgy

Some interesting aspects in the design and construction of a storage building. Magy ep ipar 13 no.12:743-748 '64.

L 29456-66 IJP(c) JT

ACC NR: AP5028059 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/65/012/001/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Egorov, W. D., ~~Lomonosov University, Moscow (Lomonosov-Universitat Moskau)~~; Muller, G.O.; Weber, H. 53 B

ORG: ~~The~~ Physical-Technical Institute, German Academy of Sciences, Berlin Division of Crystal Electronics (Physikalisch -Technisches Institut der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung Kristallelektronik); Lomonosov University, Moscow (Lomonossov-Universitat) /Egorov/

TITLE: Cathodoluminescence of CdS under the effect of strong cathode ray excitation

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 12, no.1, 1965, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystal impurity, cathode ray, electron beam, current density, emission spectrum, ELECTRON ENERGY, CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiments described here was to verify the occurrence of certain effects on Frerichs-crystals with natural faces at electron energies under 10 keV. High purity was to be expected from the crystals grown by a modified Frerichs method through the reaction between Cd vapor and H_2S, and low energy electron bombardment of constant beam current density gave high excitation density

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ACC NR: AP5028059

because the depth of penetration increases quite linearly with the electron energy. An attempt was made to repeat Basov's experiments to stimulate emission from CdS crystals at 90° K by cathode ray bombardment. No stimulated emission was observed. The intensity of blue emission increases with the electron energy and saturation of the green emission occurs in the 21. to 8.5ke V electron energy range, but at different energies for each crystal. The blue emission prevails at high excitation densities for all electron energies, but the structure of the green emission band remains essentially constant. The experimental results suggest a relation between the green emission and the surface properties of the crystals. "We thank the Ministry of University Affairs of the USSR (Ministerium fur Hochschulwesen der UdSSR) and the Ministry of National Education of the GDR (Ministerium fur Wolksbildung der DDR) for making it possible for one of us, through a six months' leave of absence, to participate in this study at PT (The Physical Technical Institute). Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUMB DATE: 29Jul65 [redacted]/ SOV REF: 003/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-35
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88875

AUTHOR : Weber, H.
INST. :
TITLE : Some Czechoslovak Synthetic Tanning Agents from Dihydric Phenols

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 8, 238-239

ABSTRACT : Description of the production of synthetic tanning agents from by-products obtained in processing of coal, primarily diphen and optol. Diphen or optol are a mixture of pyrocatechol, methyl-pyrocatechol and isomethyl pyrocatechol. The pyrocatechols are the basic raw material for the production of syntans. The tanning agent Kortan Ç1 obtained by processing of pyrocatechols has been tested with favorable results at the leather factories of Czechoslovakia and USSR, where it is known as Syntan No 4. In recent years there have been obtained syntans of the Kortan type with a minimal content of sulfo-groups and a maximum content of dihydric phenols. They produce greater tanning

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : H-35

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88875

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and filling effect. Their price does not exceed the price of imported natural tanning agents. In making light-colored leather pyrosulfite is added to the liquid Kortan. It is possible further to improve the properties of syntans of this type. -- M. Lyuksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

L 29661-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5001296 P/0045/64/026/03-/0737/0744

AUTHOR: Muller, G. O.; Weber, H.

TITLE: Effect of electric fields on the cathodoluminescence of CdS single crystals

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 3-4, 1964, 737-744

TOPIC TAGS: cathodoluminescence, electric field enhanced luminescence, cadmium sulfide single crystal, metal contact, electrode, electron beam, electric field effect, luminescence, field polarity, quenching, barrier layer, field influenced recombination

ABSTRACT: The cathodoluminescence of pure undoped CdS single crystals with metal contacts in a sandwich arrangement under the influence of weak d-c fields with electron beams of 5--25 kev impinging on one electrode were studied in order to determine the effect of the electric fields and the relationship between d-c field effects, electrical behavior, and type of contact on the irradiated surfaces. One electrode in the measuring apparatus always consisted of indium and was always ohmic, while the irradiated electrodes were of Al, Au, Ti, Cr, or Te. It has been found that all crystals with measurable field effect have a short-circuit current

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001296

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during bombardment with electrons, while crystals without a short-circuit current do not display any measurable field effect at applied voltages of up to 30 v. Field-enhanced luminescence and [illegible] dependent only on the polarity of the field are observed for the same crystal with the same cathode excitation. Field factors showing the magnitude and type of effect the electric field has on cathodoluminescence (determined as the ratio of intensity with field to intensity without field) in the 0.2 - 4 range for average fields below 10^4 v/cm are common. The relationships between the field factors and applied voltages differ with the spectral emission bands. An interpretation of the measurements is suggested by the qualitatively different behavior of the crystals assuming a field-influenced recombination in the barrier layer. "The authors thank Dr. F. Eckart and Dr. E. Schnurer for their many valuable discussions, and Dr. L. Hildisch for preparing the crystals." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Technical Physics, German Academy of Sciences, Berlin, German Democratic Republic

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

WEBER, H., dr. (Csehszlovakia)

Solvent tannage in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Bor Cipo 13 no.6:179-181 N '63.

NICOLAU, Edm.; WEBER, I.; GAVAT, St.

Apparatus for automatic recognition of the vowels. Automatica electronia 7 no.6:255-261 N-D'63.

WEBER, Ilja, MUDr

Cancer of the cervix uteri in Soviet literature. Lek. listy 9 no.14:332-333 Jl '54.

1. Z II. Porodnicko gynekologicke kliniky, prednosta prof. Dr Horalek.
(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms, *review, Russia)

Weber, I

3

LAPADAT TEOFIL, Maran.
Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Veterinary Hospital (Spitalul Veterinar), Tg. Secuiesc.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 4, 1961, pp 60-61.

Data: "The Treatment of a Fodal Enzootic of Necrobacillosis in Bulls."

Co-authors:

WEBER, I., Dr., The People's Council of the Raion of Tg. Secuiesc (Sfatul Popular al Raionului. Tg. Secuiesc).

WEBER, Istvan

Experiences gained in processing fur materials. Bor cipo 10 no.2:50-52 Mr '60.

1. Szegedi Szorme- es Borruhakeszito Vallalat.

WEBER, J.

"Remarks on the Article 'Problems of Producing Lumber Products of Good Quality'", P. 166, (FAIPAR, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

HORVATH, Z., doctor of eng.sc.; WEBER, J.

The Parkes process with zinc addition in two stages granting minimum zinc consumption. Acta techn Hung 40 no.3/4:263-284 '62.

1. Metallurgical Department of the University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc.

WEBER, J. ; KOUTECKY, J.

Kinetics of electrode processis. XV. Tables for calculating polarographic currents due to depolarization processes involving preceding or consecutive rapid monomolecular chemical reactions. p. 562

CHEMICKE LISTY (Ceskoslovenska akademic ved. Ceskaslovenska spolecnost chemicka) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 49, no. 4, Apr. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 1960
Uncl.

WEBER J.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry--Electrochemistry.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR : Weber, J.; Kuta, J. and Smoler, I.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Instantaneous Polarographic Currents. I. Diffusion-Limited Currents and Currents Limited by Slow Electrode Reactions. II. Investiga*
ORIG. PUB. : Chem Listy, 52, No 7, 1249-1258; 1259-1268 (1958)

ABSTRACT : I. Instantaneous polarographic currents and their time dependence are more suitable for use in the quantitative analysis of the kinetics of electrode processes than the average polarographic currents recorded by the classic polarographs. The author discusses a number of expressions which can be used for the representation of some types of instantaneous polarographic currents, taking into account spherical diffusion (SD). For a reversible redox system in

CARD: 1/9

* tion of Current-Time Curves at Various Half-Wave Potentials for Reversible and Irreversible Processes.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-1
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : which the product of the electrode reaction diffuses back into the solution, the instantaneous current is higher than the current calculated by the Ilkovic equation at all values of the potential. Following correction for SD, the dependence of the instantaneous current on the time over the interval 1-6 sec is expressed by the relation

$$i = k \cdot t^{0.192}$$

In the case of amalgam formation the current

CARD: 2/9

13-57

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : after the application of the SD correction is increased when the potential is more negative than the normal potential and is decreased when the potential is more positive than the normal potential. This difference is due to the difference in the diffusion spaces of the reduced and the oxidized forms. If the electrode process proceeds slowly, the SD correction can be neglected in the first approximation; the character of the dependence of the depolarization current

CARD: 3/9

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : on the time depends on the potential; the slope of the log i-log t curve lies in the range 1/6-2/3. At lower overpotentials the above slope may attain a maximum value in the region of the half-wave potential.
II. Since the effect of concentration polarization on the first and on subsequent drops is unequal (RZhKhim, No 16, 1954, 37501; No 21, 1954, 46177; No 4, 1956, 9475), the current-time curves for the first drops, which are unaffected by

CARD: 4/9

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : preceding polarization, must be recorded. The recording of these curves must be carried out in solutions containing a depolarizer in concentrations of $(3-5)\cdot10^{-3}$ M at potentials corresponding to the following i/i(lim) ratios: 0.75, 0.5, 0.25, and 0.1. For reversible systems, e.g., Fe(II) — Fe(III) and Ti(III)-Ti(IV), in the presence of oxalate, and quinone-hydroquinone in phosphate buffer at pH 6.8, the authors have found a linear dependence between

CARD: 5/9

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

B-14

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : log i and log t. In agreement with theory, the slopes of these curves are 0.195 (independent of E). For reversible electrode processes in which the reduced form forms an amalgam, the linear relationship between log i and log t was found to be still valid, but the slope was found to correspond to the value cited only for i(lim); at more positive values of E the slope decreases and at $E_{1/2}$ was found = 0.167 (zero SD correction). Under these conditions the current is

CARD: 6/9

B-61

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : equal to that calculated by the Ilkovic equation. At even more positive values of E, the slope gradually decreases (negative SD correction). At such E, when $i < 0.1\ i(lim)$, the difference between the current-time curves for the first and the subsequent drops decreases. For irreversible electrode processes at high overvoltages the value of the parameter giving the parabolic dependence between i and t decreases uniformly from the foot of the wave

CARD: 7/9

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 24 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : where it is 2/3) with increasing i and attains a value of 1/5.3 at i(lim). The dependence between log i and log t is linear only for values of i which are small compared to i(lim), in agreement with theory. At the foot of the wave the current is affected by the rate of the electrode reaction and at more negative E the rate of diffusion also exerts an effect. For irreversible electrode processes at low overpotentials, the value of the slope passes

CARD: 8/9

C-62

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48900

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : through a maximum as i increases. Examples discussed are the reduction of Zn(2+) against a background of Na_2SO_4 and the reduction of Eu(3+) against a background of $NaClO_4$ and NaCl. Metals of the Fe group exhibit anomalous current-time curves.

P. Zuman

CARD: 9/9

AUTHOR: Weber, Jan C Z/8-52(82)-10-8/39

TITLE: Polarographic Currents in the Case of Periodically Alternating Voltages (Polarografické proudy při periodicky proměnném napětí). Part II. Theory of Currents in the Case of Regeneration of the Depolariser by Chemical Reaction in the Solution (II. Teorie proudu při regeneraci depolarisatoru chemickou reakci v roztoku)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52(82), Nr 10, pp 1888-1898 (Czechosl)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of work published by another author, J. Koutecký (Chem. listy, Vol 49, p 1454, 1955: Collection, Vol 21, p 433, 1956). Calculation of the current fed into a perfectly electro-active system of redox, the oxidised and reduced components of which pass into solution as a result of a pseudo-monomolecular reaction, is one of the simplest problems in the theory of polarographic currents in the case of applying a voltage which is variable with time. Its solution provides a possibility of accurate calculation of the kinetic currents, even in the case of an applied voltage which varies periodically, and could be used as a theoretical basis for experimental investigation of chemical reactions which lead to repeated regeneration of the depolariser. Polarisation by a periodically varying voltage permits investigating the entire system under experimental conditions which differ from those pertaining to polarography with a constant voltage and it may also contribute to elucidating the complicated chemical reactions involved in these

Card 1/2

C Z/8-52(82)-10-8/39

Polarographic Currents in the Case of Periodically Alternating Voltages. Part II. Theory of Currents in the Case of Regeneration of the Depolariser by Chemical Reaction in the Solution

processes. In this paper, formulae are derived for the instantaneous current corresponding to the electrode reaction in the case that the reaction product is regenerated to the original depolariser by a chemical reaction in the solution. The calculations are made for depolarisation currents of an ideally reversible redox system for plane stationary spherical and increasing drop electrodes with any time charecteristic of the applied potential. The general formulae were specially adapted for a potential with a periodically square-topped shape and the characteristic of the dependence of the instantaneous current on time for some simpler cases is calculated. The instantaneous and the average current after establishment of the stationary state are calculated. Acknowledgments are made to Dr. J. Koutecký for his interest in the work and M. Čejková for carrying out some of the numerical calculations. There are 2 figures and 1 table and 11 references, 4 of which are Czech, 5 English, 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav fysikální chemie, Československá akademie věd, Praha (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechsl. Ac.Sc., Prague)

Card 2/2

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	B-12
CATEGORY	:	
ABS, JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17167
AUTHOR	: Weber, J.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: Polarographic Currents with Periodically Varying Potentials. I. Theoretical Relations for the Current During the Regeneration of the Depolarizer	
ORIG. PUB.	: Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, No 6, 1770-1782 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	: See RZhKhim, 1959, No 23, 81546	

CARD: 1/1 * by Chemical Reactions in the Solution.

55

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	B-12
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17166
AUTHOR	: Weber, J. (I); Kuta, J. and Smoler, I. (II)	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: Instantaneous Polarographic Currents. I. Diffusion-Limited Currents and Currents Limited by * Slow Electrode Reactions. II. Investigation of	
ORIG. PUB.	: Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 5, 1424-1435; No 7, 2208-2220 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	: See RZhKhim, 1959, No 14, 48900.	

CARD: 1/1

*the Curves Expressing the Dependence of the Current on the Time at Various Potentials of the Polarographic Wave for Reversible and Irreversible Processes.

WEBER, J.

"Instantaneous polarographic currents." I. Currents governed by diffusion and currents governed by slow-electrode reaction. In German. p. 1424.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech.
Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept, 59

Unclassified

WEBER, J.

Polarographic currents at periodically varying potential. II. Calculation of stationary currents with rectangular pattern of the polarizing potential. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:3041-3045 S '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslovakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.
(Polarograph and polarography) (Electric currents)

KOUTECKY, J.; WEBER, J.

The theory of polarographic currents affected by the adsorption of electro-inactive substances in a reversible electrode reaction. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.5:1423-1426 My '60.

1. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

WEBER, J.; KOUTECKY, J.

Effect of absorbable substances on polarographic currents. V. Instantaneous and delayed currents in the presence of charged and uncharged surface-active substances undergoing slow adsorption. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.12:2993-3003 D '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Polarograph and polarography) (Surface-active substances) (Adsorption)

VAGUNDA, Simon; REZAC, Milos; WEBER, Jaromir

Gastric cancer in a 12-year-old boy. Cesk.pediat.15 no.10:913-916 O'60.

1. Patologicko-anatomicke oddeleni, prednosta prim.dr. S.Vagunda Centralni rtg oddeleni, prednosta prim.dr. E. Sanda. Chirurgicke oddeleni, prednosta prim.dr. Fr. Kudlac.
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS in inf & child)

L 43562-65 EWG(v)/EWT(1) Pe-5/Pq-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2 GW/GS
UR/0000/63/000/000/0132/0142

ACCESSION NR: AT5009182

AUTHOR: Zverev, M.S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Hemiro, A.A.

TITLE: Observation program of the Soviet astrometric expedition to the southern hemisphere

SOURCE: Astrometricheskaya konferentsiya SSSR. 15th, Pulkovo, 1960. Trudy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 132-142

TOPIC TAGS: astrometry, meridian observation, astrograph, star catalogue, fundamental star, reference star, astronomical instrument

ABSTRACT: The problems involved in compiling a Catalogue of Faint Stars are discussed in detail, particularly the necessity of making the necessary observations in the southern hemisphere. The work already done by southern hemisphere observatories is discussed, as are the repeated resolutions passed at successive International Astronomical Union congresses, often on the recommendation of Soviet astronomers, calling for an expansion of such observations (the principles of compilation of such a catalogue require observations of each star, galaxy and minor planet at not less than 3 observatories). As a result of an agreement reached between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Chilean government after a visit of the Rector of Santiago University to the Soviet Union in the

Card 1/3

L 43542-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009182

spring of 1960, an astrometric expedition is to be sent to Cerro Calan Observatory in Chile; specialists from the Pulkovskaya Observatoriya (Pulkovo Observatory) will work there in close collaboration with Chilean astrometrists. The following work will be done in the field of meridian astrometry. 1. Absolute determination of the right ascensions of bright and faint fundamental stars using a large transit instrument. 2. Absolute determination of the declinations of these same stars using a vertical circle. 3. Observations of the sun and major planets, especially Mercury, Venus and Mars, using a large transit instrument and a meridian circle. 4. Differential connection of the system of right ascensions of stars in the northern and southern sky using a transit instrument with a broken telescope. 5. Differential determination of the coordinates of faint and bright reference stars using a meridian circle. The methods to be used in implementing this program are discussed. Particular attention is given to possible methods which can be used for absolute determination of the azimuth of the large transit instrument which is to be employed. The meridian circle will be used in observing about 11,500 faint reference stars and 2,000 bright stars in the zone -25° to -90°. The meridian instrument available at Cerro Calan is a Repsold instrument with an objective diameter of 19 cm, a circle 75 cm in diameter and with 4' graduations. Plans call for a double-meniscus (Maksutov) astrograph in making photographic observations of southern galaxies. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 2/3 Submitted 06Apr63

ZVEREV, M.S.

Photographic method of determining the corrections to all the diameters of a divided circle. Astron. zhur. 41 no.6:1128-1137 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.

S WEBER, J.

12

The Use of High-Quality Cast Iron as a Constructional Material. J. Weber. (*Przegląd Odlewnictwa*, 1951, 1, Sept., 241–242). [In Polish]. The author directs attention to the necessity for more research into the properties of high-quality cast iron and for publishing standards to enable engineers to use this material more widely.—V. G.

WEBER, J.

Computation of the activity of water and of the activity coefficient in the Na OH-H_2O-system. p. 564.

(KOHASZATI LAPOK, Budapest, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

WEBER, Jozsef, okleveles femkohomernok

Calculation of the activity and activity coefficient of water in the $NaOH-H_2O$ system. Koh lap 9 no. 12: 564-576 D '54.

1. Femkohaszati Tanszek.

WEBER, J.

Distr: 4E2c

5483 621.794.422.8

* Weber J. Phosphating Steel.

„Fosfcranowanie stali" Warszawa, 1958, PWT, 16°, 164 pp., 102 figs., 41 tabs.

Theoretical fundamentals and technology of the process of phosphating steel. Desirable equipment and conditions of operation are given.

WEBER, J.

Conditions of equilibrium of the magnesium oxide system. p.174. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.

WEBER, J.

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physical
Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 63663

Author : Weber Jozsef
Inst : Not given
Title : Why the Temperature Coefficient of the Thermodynamic Normal Potential of the Reaction of the Formation of Carbon Monoxides Differs From Coefficients Belonging to Reactions of Metal Oxides.

Orig Pub: Kohasz. lapok, 1957, 12, No 3, 105-108

Abstract: A thermodynamic normal potential of the reaction

Card 1/5

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physical Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 63663

Abstract: $2C+O_2=2CO$ (I), in contrast to the reaction of the formation of metal oxides, will become more negative with an increase of temperature, from which it follows that the equilibrium constant K must increase with the temperature. However, this contradicts Le-Shatel'ye's principle, since the reaction is exothermic. The author explains this contradiction on the basis of an analysis of data concerning the equation for the dependence of molecular heat on the temperature under gradual pressure, for the enthalpy and entropy of the formation of reaction components under standard conditions, for molecular heat, for the enthalpy and entropy of reaction,

Card 2/5

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physical Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 63663

Abstract: as well as the dependence of the normal reaction potential on the temperature, and the dependence between the normal potential and lg K. From the latter dependence, it is clear that K and lg K are very large numbers, but, with an increase of temperature, they decrease sharply. This indicates an increase of the partial pressure of O_2 due to the partial pressure of CO, in spite of the fact that the normal potential becomes more negative. The explanation of the contradiction consists of the following. The

Card 3/5

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physical
Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 63663

Abstract: entropy of reaction (I), in contrast to the entropy of the formation of oxides of metals, is a large positive number. As a result of this, in the equation $\Delta G^{o}_{T} = \Delta H_T - T\Delta S_T T\Delta S_T > \Delta H_T$ at every temperature, and with an increase in T, ΔG^{o}_{T} becomes more negative. But in addition to this, the value K increases only under the condition $\Delta G^{o}_{T_2} - \Delta G^{o}_{T_1} > -4.575(T_2 - T_1)$ which, for the given equation, is not achieved. But the increase of the negative value ΔG^{o}_{T} lies in the fact that, with an increase of temperature, the carbon is

Card 4/5

6

WEBER, Jozsef

Distr: 4E3d

Temperature coefficient of the normal potential of carbon monoxide formation in relation to that of other monoxides. József Weber. *Kohászati Lapok* 90, 105–8(1957).—The entropy of the reaction $2C + O_2 = 2CO$ is pos. and high, contrary to that of reactions resulting in the formation of metal oxides. The thermodynamic normal potential ($\Delta G_T^\circ = \Delta H_T - T\Delta S_T$, where ΔH_T is the enthalpy and ΔS_T is the entropy of the reaction) is at all temps. higher than ΔH_T, and upon increasing the temp. ΔG_T° will become more neg. The relation between ΔG_T° and the equil. const. (K) of the reaction is $\Delta G_T^\circ = -RT \ln K = -4.575T \log K$, which indicates that K increases with increasing temp. only if $\Delta G_{T_2}^\circ - \Delta G_{T_1}^\circ > -4.575(T_2 - T_1)$. This is not the case with the reaction resulting in CO formation; therefore, with increasing temp. C tends to be oxidized to CO rather than to CO_2. The foregoing relation is utilized in *metal smelting*, as it permits the reduction of metal (M) oxides with C at appropriate temp., since above that temp. $\Delta G_T^\circ = \Delta G_{CO}^\circ - \Delta G_{MO}^\circ$ would be neg. and a spontaneous reaction would result.

L. G. Aryai

WEBER, J.

Distr: 4E2c

Reduction of metal oxides with carbon monoxide. József Weber. *Kohászati Lapok* 91, 122–30(1958).—The relations between the thermodynamical normal potential (I), CO_2/CO equil. const. (II), and temp. were studied for various metal oxides. The reduction of Fe_2O_3, Mn_3O_4, MoO_3, Na_2O, NiO, PbO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, and WO_3 is exothermic, II decreasing and I becoming more neg. with an increase in temp. The reverse conditions exist for Cr_2O_3, MnO, and VO. The equil. as affected by temp. changes, and whether the reaction is exothermic or endothermic, are not detd. by the direction of the shift of I with an increase in temp. The effect of temp. on II is detd. by the exothermic or endothermic nature of the reaction. L. G. Arvai

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618

AUTHOR : Weber, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Non-Scale Forming Solution for Phosphatizing.

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 69-76

ABSTRACT : Addition of $H_2C_2O_4$ and its salts into a phosphatizing (P) bath tends to prevent formation of scale in the P process. Thus obtained films (PF) do not affect mechanical properties of lacquer layers applied over them. The quality of PF deteriorates with the increased concentration of $H_2C_2O_4$ and the promoter ($NaNO_3$, $NaNO_2$, $NaClO_3$). The non-scaling solutions may be employed for P of Zn-Al alloys.

*Control.

CARD:

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Such solutions are also applicable for P of
Con'd Al. Corrosion resistance of PF obtained from non scaling solutions, particularly at elevated temperatures (50°), is lower than of PF, obtained from common baths. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82628

AUTHOR : Biestek, T.; Web er, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Accelerated Corrosion Tests of Phosphate Films on Steel

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 77-85

ABSTRACT : The results of tests conducted with phosphate films (PF) on steel, obtained from baths of different composition indicate that the corrosion resistance (CR) of PF, covered with protective lacquer layers, increases with increased PF thickness. Superior CR possess PF obtained from solutions of "Mazhef" or "Perkar 2" salts ($ZnHPO_4 + H_3PO_4$ + Cu salt). PF, obtained from other, including the non-scale forming solutions, possess considerable lower CR.

*Control.

CARD: 1/2

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82628

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : It is noted that thinner PF, for instance those obtained from non-scale forming solutions, have better mechanical properties, as compared to other PF, particularly the adhesive properties. The drop method proved useful only for testing PF of comparatively greater thickness. Of the accalerated testing methods the most rugged and rapid is that performed with the use of a salt chamber, the least rugged - the test performed in humid atmosphere. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 2/2

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr.; ~~WEBER~~, Jozsef

Thermodynamic examination of the processes occurring during the dezincification of lead by means of chlorine gas. Koh lap 93 no.5: 193-199 My '60.

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✓ Thermodynamics of the dezincification of lead with gaseous chlorine. II. Zoltán Horváth and József Weber. *Kohászati Lapok* 15, 268–73(1960); cf. *CA* 54, 18284e.—From the equil. const., calcd. from the thermodynamic normal potential, the changes in the equil. Zn content of the refined Pb, in relation to the temp. and to the Pb content of the chloride slag, can be calcd. An increase in the Pb content and (or) a decrease in temp. will reduce the Zn content of the refined product. L. G. Arvai

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr.; WEBER, Jozsef

The Parkes process as a work method insuring double addition of zinc in special view of the least use of zinc. Koh lap 95 no.3:108-114 Mr '62.

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr.; WEBER, Jozsef

Determination of the working method ensuring the lowest zinc consumption in the Parkes process with residual foam recycling and single zinc addition. Koh lap 96 no.5:216-221 My '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kohaszati Munkakozossege.